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Third Annual Distribution of Prizes of the City of Dublin Technical Schools and Science and Art Schools, 1892.

City of Dublin Technical Schools

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CITY OF DUBLIN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS,
AND SCIENCE AND ART SCHOOLS,
LOWER KEVIN STREET.

THIRD ANNUAL
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES,

On the 22nd JANUARY, 1892,

BY

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

DOLLARD, PRINTINGHOUSE, DUBLIN.

1892.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES

AT THE
CITY OF DUBLIN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, AND SCIENCE
AND ART SCHOOLS,
LOWER KEVIN-STREET,
FOR THE SESSION 1890-91.

On Friday evening, the 22nd January, 1892, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor distributed the Prizes and Certificates awarded to the successful students of the past Session of the Dublin Technical Schools, Lower Kevin-street. The attendance, notwithstanding that the weather was very inclement, was extremely large, and considerable interest was evinced in the proceedings. Amongst those present were—The Right Rev. Monsignor Molloy, Alderman Perry, Messrs. H. Brown, T.C., J.P., P.C.A.; R. Maguire, T.C.; Arnold Graves, B.L., B.A., Hon. Secretary of the Schools; Alfred Graves, Fane Vernon, Ambrose Plunkett, Secretary to the Lord Mayor; Thomas R. Scott, John Fagan, James Brenan, R.H.A.; Mrs. Arnold Graves, Mrs. Alfred Graves, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. E. H. Kearney; and the following Members of the Staff:—Miss Sarah Kearney, Messrs. W. V. Dixon, B.A., T.C.D.; C. H. Logan; F. C. Wallis-Healy, M.J.I.; C. B. Outon, Whitworth Scholar; C. E. A. Klingner, William Millard, T. F. Slevin, Henry Kerrill, Peter Walsh, Philip O'Reilly, and J. T. Bramhall.

On the motion of Mr. Scott,

THE LORD MAYOR took the Chair.

Mr. GRAVES then read the Annual Report of the Governors, which has been already printed, after which he proceeded to say—

The Report for the last Session is, I am thankful to say, still one of continued progress. Our numbers are growing. Not only have our gross numbers increased, but our average attendance has increased, while our list of Prizes, Honours and Certificates is much larger than on any previous occasion. For the first time we have won a Prize at the competitions instituted by the City and Guilds of London Institute, the winner being Mr. Walter Marshall, who has succeeded in gaining the Pewterers' Company's Prize of £2, and the Institute's Silver Medal in Metal Plate works. He has reason to be proud of this honour, and we have reason to be proud of him. Not only have we a tolerably full list of honours, but for the first time our pupils have gained a substantial number of Prizes in the Advanced Stages.

In the Elementary Stages, we have secured in round number. 100 First and Second Class Certificates, a very marked increase upon our previous records.

Our School Examinations, which are held in subjects in which the Science and Art Department and the City and Guilds Institute do not hold Examinations, have also satisfied us that the work done in the Schools is increasing, both in amount and quality.

While on the subject of Examinations, I would appeal to all the Pupils in the Schools to harden their hearts, and compete at the May Examinations. I am sorry to say that out of 530 Pupils on our list last year, only 160 had the courage to face the Examiner. To one unaccustomed to examination, the ordeal is rather trying, and grown-up workingmen naturally dislike to display their ignorance; but if they will only consider that their ignorance is revealed to nobody but the Examiner, and that nobody else sees their papers, they may well take heart of grace.

I am not a believer in Examination as a divine test of efficiency, or as being anything beyond a rough-and-ready means of gauging the relative merits of Schools or individuals; but notwithstanding the many objections to examinations as at present conducted, they are not without advantages, both to the individual and to the School. The competition to which it gives rise raises the combative spirit in boys as well as men, makes them attend

class more regularly, and work harder. It teaches them to cultivate the art of tidiness in their work, and compels them to pay more attention to expressing their ideas clearly and succinctly ; therefore, I would say to all our Pupils next year, even those who do not think that they have a chance of succeeding in gaining a Certificate, " Sit for the Examination, and it will be a help to you in your studies." This advice I will admit is not wholly disinterested, for I believe that if all our Pupils who had qualified by attending a sufficient number of lessons were to sit at the May Examinations, we should earn a very much larger sum in results fees than we have done in the past. The only way in which we are at present able to earn any aid from the State towards the support of our Schools is in the shape of results fees from the Science and Art Department ; and it is, I admit, rather hard upon the Governors when they are informed by their Teachers that they cannot get their pupils to sit for these examinations. Hard on the School, because we lose money ; hard on the Teacher, because the examination is regarded by the outside public as the test of the efficiency of the teaching. Therefore, I say, for your own sakes, for your Teachers' sakes, and for our sakes, enter for these competitions.

At our Meeting held in this room last year, I alluded to an application to the Corporation to establish Schools on the North side. That application was most favourably received ; and it was resolved to establish Schools on the North side by a vote of the Municipal Council. However, I am sorry to say, that in passing that resolution the part of Hamlet was omitted—the funds were not forthcoming. Between the time of passing this resolution and the framing of the estimates for this year, it was discovered that the Vartry pipes were not able to do the amount of work expected of them, and the question of the purification of the Liffey was again brought to the front. It is now almost certain that both of these great works will have to be attended to, and it is therefore hopeless to expect the Corporation to levy an additional rate, even for such an important purpose as Technical Education. But even with these difficulties in our way, the necessary funds would have been forthcoming

from the Borough Fund had it not been for unexpected additional expenditure cast upon it. The Town Clerk, however, encourages me to hope that next year the Borough Fund will be in a more healthy condition, and that the Corporation will be able to support their vote by the necessary funds. If they do, I can only say that we have our eye on suitable premises, and that if we can secure them, we shall have quite as good School premises on the North side as we have here in Kevin-street.

There are other directions in which, by working from Kevin-street as a centre, Technical Education may be spread over the city. I allude to the establishment of a Staff of Peripatetic Technical and Science Teachers. We placed ourselves in communication with the National Board upon this subject some time ago, and Sir Patrick Keenan, who is deeply interested in the question, informed us that the National Board would recognise Peripatetic Teachers sent out by us to the National Schools in this district, and that results fees would be paid to them for instruction in the Technical subjects on the Board's lists, which include Manual Instruction, Cookery, Dressmaking, &c. Encouraged by this pronouncement, we issued a circular to the Managers of almost every large National School in or near Dublin. I am sorry to say, however, that although we offered to teach any of these subjects for a very trifling sum, in no case was our offer accepted.

I had interviews with many of the Managers of National Schools upon the subject, but the burthen of their song was the same in each case—"We have not got the money." This I regard as extremely unfortunate, as it is most desirable that such instruction should be given in National Schools attended by the children of the working classes, who have to live by the work of their hands, and whose wives and daughters must cook their meals, and ought to be able to make their own clothes. However, I am not without hope that from some source or another the necessary funds will be forthcoming. £1,500 would enable Technical instruction to be given in these subjects in all the large National Schools in or about Dublin, and if State endowments are forthcoming for the purpose of Technical Education, we

should do our best to insure that these branches of it are amply provided for in this city.

I may now be permitted to pass beyond our own actions, and take a short survey of what is being done in the way of Technical Education in the rest of Ireland. At our Meeting last year I am represented by the papers to have used the following words:—“In establishing a complete system of Technical Instruction for the City, a Fishery and Navigation School at Ringsend would be a leading feature. To a seaport town like Dublin, with a population of 273,282, with a bay which is recognised as one of the finest fishing grounds in the kingdom, and with a considerable fishing population at Ringsend, Howth and Kingstown, it would appear that there is a far greater need for a Fishing Navigation School than at Baltimore. The matter, however, is one which affects the Pembroke Township, in which Ringsend is situate. If the Township were to put the Technical Instruction Act into operation, it could provide a fund of £450 a-year for the purpose.” I further stated that the project might receive the support of the Royal Dublin Society and of the general public. I do not pretend that Lord Pembroke took his inspiration from this suggestion of mine, but I am delighted that the same idea did occur to him, and I have great pleasure in stating that he has offered a free site and a munificent endowment of £4,000 for this important object. The Pembroke Township has promised to levy the necessary rate, which will produce a sum of £450 a-year; the Royal Dublin Society is subscribing; Lord Iveagh has set a generous example to the public by contributing £50 a-year for three years towards the endowment of the School, and I sincerely trust that the Government will adopt the policy of helping those who help themselves.

The Metropolitan Drawing School, too, under the able management of Mr. Brennan, is drawing ahead, and doing good work, having a very direct influence upon our industries. The Mechanics' Institute still holds its own. The Registration of Plumbers have established their own Plumbing Class, at which, I hear, practical instruction is given. With regard to these two last institutions, I wish the artisans of Dublin to under-

stand that the feelings of the Governors is one, not of jealousy, but of sympathy. The more good Technical Classes and Schools there are scattered about the city, the better pleased they will be. The Harding Technical School is almost completed, and will, I hope, very soon be open; while the Society for the Employment of Women, which gives Technical Training to young women, enabling them to earn their living as clerks, scriveners illuminators, and in kindred employments, is enlarging its borders.

The National Board have recently shown their appreciation of the advantages of practical education by establishing an Industrial Programme for girls, and I hope before long that boys will have similar advantages in our National Schools. The tide of Industrial Education has risen even to the level of our Intermediate Schools. The Intermediate Education Commissioners, moved by public opinion, have established a Commercial Course. Although but little results have followed in the first year from this new departure, we must not be disappointed. We opened here only a few years ago with 30 or 40 pupils, while we now have as many as we can well attend to; and I am confident that if the Intermediate Board do not allow themselves to be disheartened, before many years are out, the numbers competing for the Commercial Certificates will be very considerable, with corresponding benefits on the commerce of the country.

Outside Dublin, progress is being made. At Belfast, the Technical Instruction Act has been put into operation; in Donegal, a sum of £1,000 has been placed at the disposal of a Committee for the purpose of Technical Education; and in Limerick, owing to the action of the Industrial League, peripatetic dairy-maids have been set a-going. But even more important than all these is the appointment of the Congested Districts Board, one of whose principal functions is the development of the industries of the Western Seaboard of Ireland, by means of Technical Education. It is currently reported that at least one Fishery School will be established in these districts, and that other industries will feel the stimulus of industrial training.

Taken altogether, it cannot be gainsaid that within the last year or two the movement in favour of Technical Education has been making great progress, both here, at Kevin-street, and throughout Ireland. Yet, what has been done in Ireland is as nothing to what has been and is being done in England. Eighty-two English towns are giving rate-aid to Technical Education under the Technical Instruction Acts, while, as regards the £740,000 a-year placed at the disposal of the County Councils, with a power of applying any or all of it towards Technical Education, only one county, Middlesex, has applied this money in reduction of taxation; one county has not decided how it will apply the fund; in six counties part of the fund has been allotted to Technical Education and part to the relief of rates, while in each of the remaining counties of England, the whole fund placed at its disposal has been allocated to Technical Education.

The number of Technical Schools and classes springing up in every direction in England is legion, and unless we in Ireland are up and doing, and take care that our working men are provided with equal facilities, we shall be left still further behind in the race of industrial progress.

I need not tell you that the Governors of the School, and those who are interested in Technical Instruction, are not asleep. Communications have been addressed to the Irish Government, and a large and influential deputation, representing some 30 townships, as well as the Chambers of Commerce of Dublin, Cork, Belfast and Londonderry, will shortly wait upon the Chief Secretary to press upon the Government the importance of making better provision for Technical Instruction in Ireland. You may be sure that the case will be fully laid before the Government, and I have no doubt that our application will be sympathetically entertained. If we succeed, it is probable that ample funds will be placed at the disposal of the Corporation to organize a complete scheme of Technical Education for this city.

And now I have done. I have tried to show you the progress we have made in this School during the past year, as well as the progress of the movement in favour of practical instruction throughout Ireland, and I have alluded to our prospects in the future.

The next time I address you, I hope that we may be able to congratulate ourselves on the realization of our expectations.

The Prizes were then distributed by the Lord Mayor, and as the successful students approached to receive their well-merited distinctions, they were loudly applauded. After the distribution, Mr. Graves announced that a Presentation was about to be made, not by the Lord Mayor, but by Mr. Slevin's pupils, as a token of the value they placed on his services.

Mr. R. J. MAGRATH, a pupil, Secretary to the Testimonial Committee, then read the following Address to Mr. Slevin, Instructor of the Building Surveying Class:—

ADDRESS

TO THOMAS F. SLEVIN, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

We, the students of the Building Surveying Class, Technical Schools, Dublin, hereby assembled, wish to acknowledge the appreciation of the services rendered by you to us as regards the knowledge we have derived from you as Instructor, and especially in the matter of our Saturday visits to buildings during the Session for Surveying purposes. In this alone a particular interest was taken by the class, owing to your genial disposition in imparting to us such a thorough knowledge of the art of Surveying. At a largely-attended meeting it was decided to present you with this address and piece of silver, as a token of our respect and esteem for your services as Lecturer during the Sessions, 1890-91. Wishing you every success and happiness for your future welfare,

We remain, dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

A. MONTGOMERY, *President.*

R. J. MAGRATH, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

J. M'ENANEM,	} <i>Committee.</i>
M. CULLEN,	
R. GRAHAM,	

Mr. SLEVIN, in reply, said that he had taken a very keen interest in the Class since its formation, but had only done what he considered it his duty to do. He had been somewhat taken by surprise at the presentation, as he had not been aware of the intention to make it. It had been, he understood, exhibited in Messrs. Waterhouse's before he had heard of it. No one was better acquainted with quantity Surveying than the Lord Mayor. He (Mr. Slevin) had endeavoured to impart to his pupils the knowledge he possessed on the subject, and in endeavouring to convey that knowledge, had invited them on Saturday evenings to survey certain buildings in the city. In thanking them for the presentation, he sincerely hoped that it would be in his power, at a future date, to say that he had done something more for those pupils who had done so much for him in presenting him with so magnificent a token of their appreciation for his service.

Alderman PERRY said—It is my pleasing duty to move a vote of thanks to the Committee of the Dublin Technical Schools. I am sure that any words I could utter to express our sense of the manner in which they carry out the trust reposed in them would be quite inadequate. I am proud to see here to-night ample evidence that you have taken advantage of the many opportunities which the arduous labours of the Committee have placed in your way (cheers). I have for many years attended the Annual Meeting, and I find on each occasion an increased attendance, increased ability, and increased emulation on the part of the students. You have a large field before you. I may say that the gentlemen here have not failed in their duty on all occasions to sacrifice time and convenience in forwarding the objects they first started with. They have laid bit by bit, solidly and surely, a strong foundation for the first Technical School in Dublin (hear, hear). I see by the Report that they intend further developments, in the shape of Day Classes, and I feel sure that they will be equally successful as with the night ones. They deserve great credit, both from the Corporation and those who have given them power, in a financial way, to administer the limited funds at their disposal. I must say, as stated by Mr. Graves, that the boys of Ireland get very little opportunity for

practical Technical Education (cheers) The Committee have taken the bold step of affording an opportunity to the female population of bettering themselves, and to tradesmen a means of obtaining that scientific and practical instruction which will be of use to them in the paths they are to follow through life. The Committee have tapped a source of intelligence that for years has been lost in Dublin, and that has been clearly shown by the example of the young gentleman who has carried off the first prize from all England, which shows that there is talent in the youth of Ireland, and that all that is wanted is an opportunity to have it fully developed (cheers). I see evident signs that this hall will be enlarged next year. I hope that one of the results of this evening's meeting will be to induce gentlemen of large fortunes, who are willing to aid the industries of their country, to come forward and subscribe to the development of this undoubtedly practical movement towards assisting the industries of Ireland (applause).

Mr. BROWN, T.C., seconded the resolution.

Mr. WILLIAM ROBERT MAGUIRE, T.C., Treasurer of the Schools, in returning thanks on the part of the Committee, said—We have not to come before you to tell you what Technical Education is—you all know what it is, and how to appreciate it. I am proud of the success of these Schools, for I have been fortunate enough to be connected with the work in Dublin from the beginning, associated with Mr. Graves, who does all the work, and certainly deserves all the honour (hear, hear). But I have always succeeded in keeping hold of the money (laughter). I can only say I wish we had more of that money. If we had another thousand a year, we could spend it with advantage to the workingmen and women, the citizens of Dublin, and the wealthy classes, in the spread of Technical Education. You, my Lord Mayor, and the Dublin Corporation have helped us from the beginning, and the students have also helped us: without them we could have done nothing. Up to the present we have done our best; we have had some success, and we hope to have a great deal more. I beg to move that the Lord Mayor do leave the chair, and that the Very Rev. Monsignor Molloy be called thereto.

Monsignor MOLLOY having taken the chair, Mr. Maguire continued—I beg to move a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for presiding on this occasion. I wish we had a class for teaching the proper way to propose a vote of thanks. I can tell you I would join that class this evening (laughter), because I am most anxious to do justice to the piece of work put into my hands, for the way we teach students to do work in Technical Schools is to show them how to do it *both* quickly and well. We are deeply grateful to the Lord Mayor for his kindness in coming here again. Even this time twelve months he showed his increased interest in us by coming here, and giving us that encouragement which he is always disposed to give to work intended to benefit the citizens of Dublin (cheers). We are glad to have him with us, because we know we can look to him for advice at all times. I hope I may not spoil the warmth of our vote of thanks to his Lordship by remarking that gratitude is a lively sense of favours to come, and that we are looking forward to his help for the establishment of Schools at the North Side, and a Library in these Schools (applause).

Mr. ALFRED GRAVES, in seconding the motion, said—It is clear from what my brother, Mr. Arnold Graves, has said, that you have in the Lord Mayor a very staunch friend, that he has helped you in the past, and will help you in the future. I have sat at my brother's feet and listened to what he has told me about Technical Education, and, in consequence, I have been able to do yeomen's work in the cause of Technical Education in Somerset, where we have spent £12,000 a year on Technical Education. We have set on foot, during last summer, no less than thirty classes for teachers in Drawing, which has become a compulsory subject in our Elementary Schools. We are starting for young women classes in Dressmaking, Laundry Work, Cooking, and other subjects; and for men, classes connected with the Mining and Agricultural Industries and Woodwork. Altogether our hands are exceedingly full, and England is fully awakening to the emergency. Irishmen have always had the reputation of being able to squeeze good things out of England; but one thing they have not been able to do—squeeze enough out of England for Technical

Education. When, however, you see what has been done in England, you should endeavour to get proper provision for the purposes of Technical Instruction in this country. We are in England getting three quarters of a million of money a year for Technical Education. We have used half a million; we were told that if we did not use it for that purpose it would be taken away. If we got this three quarters of a million, you surely have a handsome claim for a commensurate sum. If you get it, you would soon find good use for the money.

The Right Rev. Monsignor MOLLOY, D.D., in putting the resolution, said—We all know that the Lord Mayor has very important duties to perform, which absorb a great deal of his time and energies, and we must feel deeply grateful to him for having come here this evening to encourage this young Institution by his presence and his words. He has been long known in the city as a kind and generous employer of labour, and he therefore understands the importance of Technical Education. His presence here this evening is the best pledge he could give that he is prepared to use the influence of his high position to assist this struggling Institution to fulfil the ends for which it was founded. I should like to take the opportunity of offering a few words of congratulation to the students, who have contributed so much, by their labours and their success, to win the high reputation this School enjoys. Our thanks are due, no doubt, in the first place, to the Governors, who have founded and maintained the School down to the present time; but the exertions of the Governors would be of little avail unless the students gathered into our halls, and, by their native talent and their steady perseverance, showed to the world, in a practical form, the fruits that may be expected from such a system of education. I look upon the success which has been achieved by these Schools during the past few years, as the most valuable thing yet done for the advancement of Technical Education in Ireland. These Schools are, in fact, an object lesson in Technical Education; they not only show what Technical Education is, but they also prove that, when once it is established, it will be supported by the public and valued by the people (hear, hear).

I have noted a few figures in the Report of this year which I think are interesting and instructive. The total amount of money available for the maintenance of the Schools for the past year was £659 12s. 11d. It was not much; but it was wisely expended, and it was very fruitful of results. Of that sum, £174, almost exactly one-fourth, was derived from donations and subscriptions; and £227 are due to the fees of the pupils themselves, who have willingly paid their own hard-earned money for the instruction they received within these halls. These sums added together constitute two-thirds of the entire income, and the remaining one-third came from the Corporation of Dublin. Here we have three of the parties interested in the development of Technical Education:—The subscribers who, from public spirit, are desirous to promote the industries of Dublin; the Corporation, who know that, in thus expending a portion of the local taxation, they are fulfilling the wishes of the citizens; and the pupils, who profit by the education given, and who are conscious that they get good value for the fees they pay.

But the interests of Technical Education are not confined to one locality, or to one class. They are interests of national importance, and I submit that it is the duty of the Government to support and advance Technical Education in Ireland out of the National Exchequer; because on the development of Technical Education the future wealth and prosperity of the country must inevitably depend (applause). Yet the State is the only party interested which, up to the present time, has contributed nothing. I think we have fairly established our right to call upon the Government of the country to do its duty in this matter. We have shown, in the first place, what Technical Education is. I hear a good deal of discussion among people of a philosophical turn of mind about the meaning of Technical Education; but I always say, if you want to know what Technical Education is, go to the Technical Schools in Kevin-street, and see what they are doing there: that is Technical Education. Next, we have shown that a public spirit exists amongst us, which is ready to aid and support such Schools when once they are established. And lastly, we have shown that students are ready, in large numbers, to take

advantage of the education given, and to prove their zeal in the cause by the payment of fees. I do not remember any more touching evidence of the great love for education that exists among the Irish people, than the scene which you all witnessed this evening, when the students of the Building Surveying Class presented a piece of plate—itsself a beautiful work of art—to their teacher, Mr. Slevin, from whose services they had derived so much profit during the past year. Surely an act like this proves that any money spent in providing a suitable education for such pupils will not be wasted, but will be fruitful of good to them and to the country at large. By our local efforts, then, we have established one Technical School on a solid basis, and carried it on to a high degree of success. But we want, at least, four such Schools in Dublin, two on the north side of the City, and two on the south side; and we confidently appeal to the Government to come to our aid with the resources of the State, and to enable us to carry out, on a larger scale, more suited to the wants of the city, the great work of which the first beginnings have been made in these halls.

The LORD MAYOR, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said—I can assure you it gives me sincere gratification and satisfaction to be here amongst you to-night. I feel that the Committee have done good service to the citizens of Dublin, and that the work they are doing is work which should be taken up in every school in Ireland. I feel that Technical Education ought to be part of the teaching of the boys and girls in every school in Ireland from the time that they can learn anything of Technical Education. As to the presentation, it was well merited; and when the pupils found Mr. Slevin deserving of it after so short a time, I am convinced that, with such pupils and such a teacher, there is no doubt of the success of the Kevin-street Schools. I would like to refer to the demand for increased Technical Education in this city. Amongst ourselves we were very anxious, indeed, to vote the money required for the purpose; but we were afraid that, owing to the circumstances which Mr. Graves pointed out, the taxpayers might object to the payment of 5/1 in the £ instead of 5/-, and we did not wish to ask the citizens to pay more on the

present occasion ; but we have no doubt that next year we will be able, out of an elastic fund called the Borough Fund, to find the funds necessary to establish a Technical School on the north side of the city, as well as another Library on the south side.

I think, Ladies and Gentlemen, while you have been proposing votes of the thanks to the Committee, the Lord Mayor and others, you forgot one vote of thanks, and that is—to the Founder of these Schools, as I may call Mr. Arnold Graves. I will ask you to carry with acclamation an expression of our sense of the great services which Mr. Graves has rendered to the Technical Schools, and also to the work, generally, of Technical Education (applause and cheers).

Mr. FANE VERNON seconded the motion, which was passed with acclamation.

Mr. GRAVES having returned thanks, the proceedings then terminated.

SUCCESES OBTAINED AT THE MAY EXAMINATIONS,
1891.

Science and Art Department.

SCIENCE.

PRACTICAL PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—John Larkin, Francis Moulang.

Second Class—James Casey, James Davis, Andrew Ganly, James J. Keating.

Pass (Section 1)—Thomas H. Curtis, William Guilfoyle.

MACHINE CONSTRUCTION AND DRAWING.

ADVANCED STAGE.

First Class—Alphonsus O'Farrell.

Second Class—John E. Batey, Percy B. Richards.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—William Goggin, Francis Moulang, Francis C. Porte, Richard Sharpe.

Second Class—James Cathcart, James Davis, Andrew Ganly, James Larkin, Archie M'Queen.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND DRAWING.

ADVANCED STAGE.

Second Class—Patrick Kinlen, John Larkin, Thomas J. Welsh.



ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—Thomas F. Sharpe.

Second Class—Robert F. Lee.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND STAGE.

First Class—Jeremiah Douglas.

Second Class—Thomas P. Fox, George E. J. A. Robinson, Thomas J. Welsh.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

ADVANCED STAGE.

First Class—Thomas Byrne.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—John E. Batey, James J. Keating, James Larkin,
Francis C. Porte, Percy B. Richards.

Second Class—Andrew Ganly, John Lyne, Francis Moulang.

THEORETICAL MECHANICS.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

Second Class—James Evans, Denis Sheerin.

SOUND, LIGHT AND HEAT.

ADVANCED STAGE.

Second Class—George E. J. A. Robinson.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—James Casey, Jeremiah Douglas, Jeremiah Harley,
John Landye, Nicholas J. M'Walter, John W. Wilton.

Second Class—Bernard F. Coyle, Thomas Hempenstall, Archibald
J. Legg, Michael MacDonnell.

MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—Robert Dawson, Bernard Hughes.

Second Class—James Casey, Bernard Coyle, Samuel W. Evans,
Jeremiah Harley, Richard Jones, James Larkin, George E.
J. A. Robinson, David Slevin, Joseph White, John W. Wilson.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—THEORETICAL.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—Bernard J. Coyle, Mathew E. Devlin, Henry
O'Connor.

Second Class—James Evans, William Jones, John Landye, Walter
G. M'Nab.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PRACTICAL.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—Bernard J. Coyle, Mathew E. Devlin George B. Graham, George Mathie, Patrick Quinn.

Second Class—Benjamin Dixon, William Harold.

STEAM.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—Thomas Byrne, Alphonsus O'Farrell, Percy B. Richards.

ART.

SECOND GRADE EXAMINATIONS.

FREEHAND DRAWING.

First Class, Excellent—Arnot Dawson, John Larkin, John Yule.

Second Class—James Byrne, Thomas Byrne, John Lambert, George M'Asey, Thomas J. Welsh.

MODEL DRAWING.

First Class—Thomas J. Walsh.

Second Class—Thomas Byrne, Arnot Dawson, John Larkin, John Yule.

City and Guilds of London Institute.

Walter Marshall—*First Prize*—The Pewterers' Company's Prize of £2, and the Institute's Silver Medal in Metal Plate Work

John Landye—*Second Honours* in Photography.

John W. Wilton " " "

William Bradfield—*Second Honours* in Boot and Shoe Making.

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY.

ORDINARY GRADE.

Second Class—Andrew Connor.

METAL PLATE WORK.

ORDINARY GRADE.

First Class—First Prize in Kingdom, the Pewterers' Company's Prize, and the Institute's Silver Medal—Walter Marshall.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

HONOURS GRADE.

Second Class—John Landye, John W. Wilton.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE.

HONOURS GRADE.

Second Class—William Bradfield.

ORDINARY GRADE.

First Class—Cornelius O'Kelly.

Second Class—Edward Leonard, Joseph M'Elligott, Denis Moore.

PLUMBERS' WORK (PRINCIPLES OF).

ORDINARY GRADE.

Second Class—William Miller.

PLUMBERS' WORK (PRACTICAL TEST).

Pass—Thomas Byrne, Michael Fennell, Richard Hislop, Alexander M. McDonnell, William Miller, Robert Sands.

School Examinations.

BUILDING SURVEYING.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Prizes—J. G. Clayton, James Cullen, Michael Cullen.

Second Prizes—Michael Culligan, P. F. O'Sullivan.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Prize—R. W. Coventry.

Second Prizes—William Gibson, George Howard, Richard J. McGrath

SHORTHAND.

First Prizes—William Coulter, E. G. F. Eustace.

Second Prizes—William Brierly, J. J. Jeffares, Patrick Nolan.

BOOK-KEEPING.

First Prize—Nellie Young.

Second Prizes—Joseph Nathan, James Rafferty, Thomas White, William Younger.

TAILORS' CUTTING.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Prizes—George Sloane, James B. Henderson.

Second Prizes—Thomas Halton, Mathew Brady, James Byrne.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Second Prizes—Patrick Cox, Edward Flaherty.

DRESSMAKING.

First Prizes—Georgina Alldritt, Jane Bradish, Dora Williams.

Second Prize—Margaret Downes.

DRESS-CUTTING.

First Prize—Mary Francis Kearney.

Second Prize—Maria Kearney.

PLAIN COOKERY.

First Prize—Catherine Kavanagh, Elizabeth Murray.

Second Prize—Marcella Mary Fox.